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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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FANWOOD.

A Few Words About Our Garden.

ALSO THE TRADES IN GENERAL.

The News of the Past Week Briefly Told.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Graduates of this institution, as far back as the year 1890, will recall how they used to have to work, when assigned to the care of our farmer. They will recollect how a gang of them, with spades or forks, dug up and turned over the soil, preparatory for planting; how John Shotwell used to boss them; and many other minor incidents, that made them dread the work of a farmer. Now all is changed. With the advance of implements, and the small price asked for them by manufacturers, we are now in possession of many labor-saving implements that require the help of a horse. A few days ago there arrived a horse cultivator, and it is a great saving of time. Owing to the nature of the soil in our garden, we are obliged to resort to the use of commercial fertilizers to warrant the growth of succulent produce. The use of this material tends to cause grass and all kinds of weeds to grow, consequently the slow and tedious work with a hoe did not keep down the weeds. Now with a horse, the work is accomplished so expeditiously that our crop of vegetables is in a flourishing condition.

This is not the only place where improvements are noted, but elsewhere in almost every branch of trade, something new is continually being brought forward. Though it is a slow process, in time we expect to be able to mention the use of machinery in the wood-working departments. The only trade here now that actually resorts to the use of machinery is the printing department. The controlling of the power is in the hands of our engineer, but the management of the presses is wholly in the hands of deaf people, and cases of accidents to the pupils is an unknown thing. To be sure, in the carpentry, the machines are of a more dangerous nature, but by judicious care, a competent foreman like the one we have will make practical wood workers out of our older pupils.

The ceiling of the girls' sitting-room has been under manipulation by plasterers for a week. It was found that there were many defects in it, so it was decided to go over it carefully. Now it looks as if sheila from a warship had penetrated it, for there are all sizes of holes in it.

Carpenters have built a new flight of stairs, to replace the old worn-out ones leading from the main hall to the basement.

The old bedsteads that have seen service in the hospital for time unknown have been removed. At present the wards and dispensary rooms are under the hands of painters and plasterers. When completed new white enamelled bedsteads will be put in. The hospital, for the present, is now quartered in the cottage on the hill.

Occasionally a pupil, who is home on his vacation, comes up to see how things are at Fanwood. Some are thoughtful enough to remember the regulations, while others are apt to ignore them. To save time and annoyance, we would wish that in future any who contemplate calling would find it a pleasure to themselves and to the officers to call at the front door, and not come in by the rear.

Mrs. S. B. Van Duzer and son Frank, of Albany, N. Y., and Mrs. D. W. and W. S. Shanks, were the guests of Tutor Shankson Wednesday last.

Mr. Robert E. Bray, a semi-mute, and a designer of stained glass for churches, etc., a former instructor in the Bellville, Ont., School for the Deaf, who has been

in England for some time, was a caller on Wednesday last. He is a very intelligent gentleman, and his mode of conversing is very interesting and attractive.

Mrs. Loser, our housekeeper, left Sunday for a three weeks' sojourn at Atlantic City, N. J.

Assistant Matron Lewis, in the absence of Matron Wilcox, is looking after the cleaning details.

The office is undergoing repairs and painting, consequently business is being conducted in the library, whither all the paraphernalia was removed last Wednesday.

We hope those people who went on the excursion to Highland Beach, and attended the picnic in Brooklyn, had good time.

The girls remaining here, twelve in all, in charge of Misses Mackinson and Core, made a call on Prof. Jones' family, Wednesday evening last.

Mr. Theodore Peet, nephew of Dr. I. L. Peet, a former teacher here in the eighties, called on Thursday last to see Miss Prudence Lewis.

Robert D. Johnson, a pupil of this institution, who went home for the summer vacation, lost his life by accidental drowning, foot of West 108th Street, North River, on Friday evening last.

Miss Augusta Berley was the guest of Miss Prudence Lewis on Sunday.

Miss Ida Webendorfer, one of the girls' seamstresses, is the latest addition to the wheeling coterie here. Her wheel came last week.

Much interest is being centered in the test case brought by a wheelman who dared to ride over the Speedway and allow himself to be caught. He resides a short distance from this school.

Mr. Adolph Ekarth, the Secretary of the League of Elect Surds, and Mr. Anthony Capelli, were down to Long Branch last Friday on business in connection with the Outing of the League of Elect Surds to Highland Beach, which takes place to-day. The next day Mr. Ekarth was up this way, evidently in connection with the outing. If the affair is not a success it will not be because they did not do their duty, but on the part of the deaf themselves, for not grasping at such an opportunity of enjoying an outing gotten up for them at great expense.

W. G. SHANKS.

THE BALTIMORE MISSION.

The following is the report of Rev. O. J. Whildin who was elevated to the Diaconate at All Souls' Church on June 19th, and of whose ordination an interesting account was published in a recent issue. As will be seen, the report was written for the Bishop of Maryland and is Mr. Whildin's last report as a lay-reader. It might be well to state that the report will appear in the forthcoming issue of the *Maryland Churchman*, a periodical edited by the Bishop of Maryland:—

To the Right Reverend William Paret, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Maryland.

RIGHT REVEREND AND DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in presenting to you this my second annual report as lay-reader in charge of Grace Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes. On account of my continued attendance at the Philadelphia Divinity School and the limited opportunities I have consequently had, much that might have contributed to strengthen the mission in its life of real usefulness, has of necessity been left undone. I refer to the more frequent services, particularly during the Holy Days; closer attention to the poor and destitute and to those out of employment, of whom every year there are not a few; more repeated visitations which becomes a necessity where the communicants forming such a mission as ours are located so widely apart and among whom intercourse is restricted and close union for any purpose well-nigh impossible; and lastly, more active concern in the financial affairs of the work.

Nevertheless the statistics which

I herewith present, will show that a great deal of work has been done.

Services.....	130
Holy Communion Services.....	19
Holy Communion for the Sick.....	1
Baptisms.....	6
Funerals.....	1
Read Office for the Sick.....	7
Confirmations.....	1

Besides the above, I have visited the homes of the deaf on an average of five times a month, delivered lectures and addresses wherever occasion permitted, and presided at many meetings of the deaf.

During the six months beginning with last September, I was honored with the presidency of the Baltimore Society of the Deaf, an organization devoted to literary and social purposes. At present I am one of the three trustees of its treasury. This society, in addition to its express purpose noted above, also exerts great moral influence on the deaf of the city of Baltimore and is already proving a valuable auxiliary of the purpose of the Mission.

Since the first of January I have been partly incapacitated for active work on account of serious eye-trouble, and, although prevented from reading several of the services and from doing much visitation, thanks to its splendid organization, the work suffered comparatively little. However, the small number (1) confirmed this year—very small when compared with the number (2) last year—must be ascribed entirely to this cause. During this time Mr. Harry T. Reamy, who has been an active and devout communicant of the Mission for many years, read nine services at the chapel for me. In addition to my work in this city, I have been continued in charge of the Deaf-Mute Mission located at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C.

During the year, the following clergymen held services in connection with the Mission:

The Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D.D., of St. Ann's Church, N. Y.; the Rev. J. M. Koehler, All Souls' Church for the Deaf, Phila.; and the Rev. Job Turner, of Virginia, Missionary to the Deaf of the South. Rev. Dr. Gallaudet baptized one infant, the Rev. Mr. Koehler four. Rev. Mr. Koehler, in addition, administered the Holy Communion once, when the large number of thirty communicants partook of the blessed sacraments.

The organizations of the Mission, notably the Deaf-Mutes' Guild, have maintained their accustomed activity of former years. And in this connection I wish to direct attention to two important steps forward taken during the past winter. The first was the complete re-organization of the Guild in the latter part of December, whereby its scope of membership was increased so as to include every deaf communicant of Grace Church, and the changing of its name to the "Ephphatha Guild," a name peculiarly expressive of the purpose of its existence. The wisdom of this step was soon made apparent in the universal interest of all concerned, and in the greater opportunities presented for useful work. The second step was the adoption of the envelope system on the first Sunday in January. Although this system has been maintained by Grace Church for over ten years, this was the first time the Mission saw its way clear to adopt it. About twenty-eight young men and women applied for pledges, and the past four months' experience has proved conclusively that it can be carried out. Under the existing arrangement with the Rector of Grace Church, the Ephphatha Guild has become the repository of the offerings of the afternoon services and of all moneys passing into the possession of the Mission. In turn the Mission, through the agency of Guild, undertakes not only to meet its own current expenses and to care for its own poor and unemployed, but also to contribute a fixed sum each month toward the salary of the Lay-reader and the use of the chapel.

Since the date of my last annual report, May 1st, the treasurer of the Guild has had in his hands a total of \$108.98. Of this sum \$36.95 was devoted to charity; \$18.00 was used to defray the travelling expenses of the visiting clergy; \$20 was paid to the Rector of Grace

Church for the use of the chapel, etc.; \$7.60 was expended in decorating the chancel during Easter, and \$2.14 constituted the current expenses.

There are \$22.13 now in the treasury. Besides the above I might mention the sum of \$10.00, the proceeds the Lenten boxes, which was donated to the "Church Home;" the sum of \$40.00 collected by the Lay-reader to meet the funeral expenses of an unfortunate communicant who died friendless and alone on the 13th of March, and also responses by the members to the appeal of the Bishop for contributions towards rebuilding the Church of the Holy Evangelist and to the appeal of the Vestry of Grace Church for an increase of the Church's Endowment Fund. The work thus exhibited may seem small in comparison with that of other missions, but when it is recalled that the number of communicants is not over fifty, that they worked practically alone and unaided by hearing friends, that the vast majority belong to the poorer class of the community, and that most of them live far from the Church which they must go to some expense to reach; what has been done merits no little commendation.

The morning and evening services, which take place at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., respectively, have been maintained as theretofore. While the attendances at the morning services has not been satisfactory and probably never will be owing to circumstances which experience has shown cannot be overcome, both the aggregate average (23) and the total individual attendance (180) at the evening services show marked increase over corresponding periods of the preceding year. Each succeeding Sunday rarely shows the same individuals at worship. Those who live within a mile or so of the church come quite regularly, while those living at greater distances, and those unable to pay the expense of car-fare to and from their homes come on an average of twice a month. Again, many have families, and the distance added to the care of young children makes regular attendance difficult if not impossible. I know families who alternate between husband and wife, one remaining at home to care for the children while the other goes to the chapel for the double purpose of enjoying the service in person and of carrying the spirit and substance of the sermon to the absent one. I might with truth say that there are not over sixty deaf-mutes out of a population of two hundred and fifty in the city of Baltimore, who have not attended one or more of the services during the year. The person in charge of such a mission as ours, whether be simply a licensed lay-reader or a regularly ordained minister, must keep track of as many of the deaf as he possibly can. He cannot confine himself to reading the services or ministering in the chancel. He must be a pastor—the shepherd of a flock scattered over the length and breadth of a great city. To fully carry out this obligation is difficult. It requires the expenditure of much time and the submission to many inconveniences and even personal hardships, but what is more it requires a large outlay for travelling expenses. I venture to express the hope that the time is not far distant when the work will be looked upon as essentially Diocesan. Grace Church has supported the Mission for over forty years unaided by other churches, but it would be too much to expect her to do so always. It must be remembered that few, if any, deaf-mute communicants of the church live within the bounds of Grace parish. They come from all the parishes of the Diocese, and it would seem to be only reasonable to expect the churches of such parishes to contribute their quota to the maintenance of the mission.

The spirit of generosity which Grace Church has shown during these forty years, the sacred traditions which have clustered around the work during all this time, and the admirable location—almost in the heart of the city—forbids any thought of separation, but the mission must grow and growth means added burdens. The deaf have

given and will always give what they can. It may be little, but this little they give gladly.

Trusting that the work of the past will give renewed encouragement and inspiration to the friends of the mission, and that the near future may, under the Providence of God, realize the fruition of my hopes, the report is respectfully submitted.

O. J. WHILDIN, Lay-reader.
BALTIMORE, Md., June 15, 1898.

TACTICS OF THE ARMY.

THE FIGHTING METHODS ADOPTED BY THE INFANTRY—UNITED STATES TROOPS ARE TRAINED IN CERTAIN WAYS, WHICH ARE GENERALLY DISCARDED WHEN THE FIGHTING IS SERIOUS—OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE WORK.

With the invasion of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines by the United States army, the fighting methods of the infantry become of interest to the most peaceable newspaper readers. The peace-loving development of the United States explains why it was the last nation that reformed its infantry tactics in a modern sense: Up to 1891 Upton's "Tactics," which did not even absolutely recognize the skirmish line, was the rule. It prescribed for rank and file the closest alignment. While Upton and his "closed order" have been done away with by the new infantry regulations of October, 1891, there is still much of the spirit of this antiquated rule in the present fighting formation.

At present the company, 106 men, is the tactical unit in the United States infantry. With its exclusively two-rank formation it presents a front of fifty men and two men as guides. The alignment is six inches, hence less than elbow-touch. In close order the company is divided into 25 "four," which, as soon as the company advances under fire, are called squads. Two such squads in the skirmish line form a section, with a non-commissioned officer, usually a sergeant, as leader. In regard to the number of sections platoons to the company the present regulations leave much discretion and the same is the case with the next highest formation, the battalion, which may consist of from two to six companies.

Even tacticians of the European armies admit that this discretion in the size of the battalion is not only no mistake, but an advantage. Soldiers who stood in closed order under fire during the Franco-Prussian war, recognize that the much-praised German tactical unit, the battalion, is too unwieldy.

According to the military definition the tactical unit of an army ought to be the maximum of men which a commander can reach with his voice. With the present rapid firing, both for small arms and field guns, it is impossible for a German company commander to reach his 200 men with his voice; far less can the battalion commander do so.

The regulation step of the United States infantry is thirty inches or 0.76 meter, and the time is 115 to a minute. In the German army the step is 0.80 meter, or a little more than one-half of one per cent, larger, and the time is 112 to the minute, or a little more than 2 1-2 per cent slower.

Regarding the change from the marching formation to the battle line, the present infantry regulations of the United States army prescribe that as soon as the company enters the zone of the enemy's artillery fire the line, company front, is formed and the company advances in this formation until the artillery fire begins to be effective, a distance of about 2,500 yards.

Then the company commander pushes out a number of skirmishers or scouts, in charge of a non-commissioned officer. Before advancing the latter is informed by the company commander of the tactical task of the company and at the direction of the attack, and next the scouts—six or eight men of a section which the company commander reserves for support—seek to reach a distance of about 150 yards from the enemy's front.

This accomplished, the company commander pushes out two sections

in line and the other sections follow as support of both the skirmishers and the advance section. Regarding the distance between the fire line and the support sections the regulations contain nothing definite. This distance in the German infantry is about 500 yards.

In the meantime the scouts, who must be good shots and must be particularly agile in taking advantage of any cover the territory may afford, open skirmishing fire. The next following two sections form a fire line, keeping the squads together as closely as possible, and at about 900 yards these squads break into skirmish line and take up the scouts or first skirmishers.

The opening of the company firing should be retarded as long as possible, though the company commander may if the enemy shows exposure, order volleys by the company or by designated sharpshooters, in each instance designating the number of volleys. The first volley is at the same time the signal for the two supporting sections to close up, one at each of the two wings of the company.

For the distance from 900 yards to 500 the company advances in line, firing by sections, the firing to be volleys exclusively. Five hundred yards distant from the enemy the company advances in leaps, the advance to be by sections in such manner that the temporarily resting sections fire volleys over the heads of the rushing sections.

The leaps or rushes are short, about fifteen yards. They are followed by rushes in lines, and at 400 yards distance from the enemy, the company commander orders rapid firing, bayonets fixed. Rapid fire upon the retreating enemy and rules and for repulsion of a counter attack by the enemy form the close of the normal attack of the infantry.

It should be borne in mind that this fighting method of the United States infantry is called normal—and the same term is also applied the tactics of other armies—because, as a rule, it can be executed exactly only upon the drill ground, and is, therefore, mostly abnormal in actual warfare.

The present United States infantry tactics are, as has been said, formed after European patterns, and it appears that the French tactics have been followed in the main. The French, on the other hand, remodeled their infantry tactics toward the close of the '80s, immediately following the Russo-Franco alliance after the Russian style, and the latter, in return, is patterned in its material points after the German infantry tactics.

The exception in favor of the United States tactics is the maintenance of the company formation as a unit instead of that of the battalion.

The scouts of the skirmish line have been taken from the French tactics, where they are called "ecclaireurs." But it would seem as if, in decisive actions at least, the days of the scout in modern warfare are past. A loose chain of scouts cannot maintain any effective fire at a great distance unless the enemy offers an unusually favorable aim, which can hardly be supposed in the modern science of war. Such a chain of scouts may, on the contrary, hinder the support which follows at 150 yards' distance from doing effective work without endangering its own scouts. Infantry tactics, as they now rule in the United States Army, are obviously compiled for the offensive and not for the defensive. They are eminently the gospel of a "fighting general." The American tactics, however, differ from the Russo-French in avoiding the latter's close order and to bringing to the front a larger firing line.

The attack with fixed bayonets, also is likely to be scarce in modern warfare, because the effect of the improved small arms of the present day is so destructive that the volley of a compact firing line will in most cases dislodge the enemy. Hence the better rifle and the cooler and better rifleman, will almost invariably decide the attack—*Chicago Times-Herald*.

Good works are the voice of faith.

VIRGINIA.

From our Virginia Correspondent.

A couple or two of Virginians hereabouts, will be grateful to the Baltimore correspondent of the JOURNAL to throw some light upon the question of headquarters, rates per day and so on, in connection with the convention of the Maryland Association of the Deaf. A party is expecting to leave Old Point, August 1st, for a short trip by water, and it is proposed to take in Baltimore and the convention, though this is not definitely settled yet.

We have heard nothing whatever of the reunion of the deaf of Virginia, which a circular announced would take place at the Bear-Kerney Lithia Springs, June 28th, 29th and 30th. It is presumed that it was a strictly "family reunion" of the deaf of Rockingham and Shenandoah Counties. The appearance of the names of at least two of the "old horses" of the regular Virginia Alumni Association of the Deaf on the circular, which at first it was thought would bring the crowd, seems to have failed altogether. It takes a deal more than a single circular to bring out the deaf of this State en masse, as this correspondent has time and time again said in print and otherwise, and it is refreshing now to have at least one brilliant example to point out to the hereafter doubting Thomases—if there bob up any!

The Glorious Fourth seems to have been generally celebrated by the deaf of this section of the State. As the correspondent boarded an electric car for Old Point, Monday afternoon, he happened to take a seat in the rear of at least four mutes. They turned out to be Mr. and Mrs. Murden, of Newport News, and Miss Katie Painter, of Washington, D. C., and her chum, Miss O'Callaghan, of the same city. They were on their way to Buck Roe Beach, a mile out on the Bay from here. At the Beach switch, the correspondent espied the portly form of Charlie Bruce, of Norfolk, accompanied by his wife, as they passed on another car. Only a wave of the hand could be exchanged, it is presumed they were on their way to Buck Roe also. The correspondent (with his wusser half) continued on his way to Old Point, where a steamer was taken across Hampton Roads to Ocean View for a dip in the briny deep.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Atwell Lindsay, of Charlottesville, with their little boy Ray, arrived at Old Point, Saturday evening, and were met by the correspondent who piloted them to his roost, where they remained, seemingly enjoying themselves, until the early morning of the Fourth, when they continued on their way home. They spent three weeks in Accomac County, visiting relatives.

Mr. Letcher Simmons, who resigned his position on the Charlottesville *Daily Progress*, last October, to take the position of monitor of the deaf boys at the school in Staunton, returned to Charlottesville at the close of the school to take the place of Mr. Frank Lindsay while the latter took his Accomac vacation. Mr. Simmons will now return home to Highland County, to rest until September, when he will resume his duties at the school.

Miss Katie Painter returned to her duties in the Government Printing Office, at Washington, Monday evening, after a brief visit to her sister, Mrs. Murden, in Newport News.

Miss Lavinia Argabright, of Bluefield, visited the Institution during the closing exercises.

A deaf-mute, whose name I failed to get, bobbed up in town Friday, claiming New York as his home. He said he was selling toilet soaps and circulating what he called a "medical fund"—but his blooming nasal appendage convinced the scribe that a Keeley-cure establishment was the right place for the fellow! It being press-day the scribe was too busy about his forms and getting his paper on the street ahead of other papers, to pay much attention to the visitor. It was gleamed, however, that his next stopping place would be Virginia Beach.

RITTER.
HAMPTON-ON-HAMPTON ROADS, VA.
July 11, 1898.

The infant of Mr. and Mrs. W. Connelly was baptized Florence by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, on Sunday, July 3d.

THE DEAF AND THEIR POSSIBILITIES.

BY PRESIDENT GALLAUDET, OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I trust I may not be thought egotistical when I begin with a word as to my personal connection with the education of the deaf.

It has been my privilege to be associated with this class of people for more than forty years, as a teacher and as an observer.

I have examined the methods pursued in more than two score of the schools for the deaf in this country, and in a greater number of schools in thirteen of the countries of Europe.

I have taken careful note of the results of every method which has been made use of in every place that could be reached by travel.

Within a year I have had unusual opportunities for meeting in personal converse, large numbers of educated deaf persons, not now in school, in Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, France, England, Scotland and Ireland.

From these persons, whose testimony was from their own experience, I was able to learn much of value as to the results and relative advantages of the different methods of education, and my intercourse was by means of a language more truly world-wide than Volapuk will ever be—the natural, ideographic language of gestures, no doubt the oldest known to man, but whose antiquity is by no means a synonym of decrepitude, ineffectiveness, or decay. For in the use of this unique means of expression, mind comes in more direct contact with mind than when the barriers of arbitrary and artificial language are interposed.

Any endeavor to appreciate and understand the possibilities of the deaf must begin with an effort to comprehend, which is not an easy task, the state of mental blankness in which a child born deaf and remaining without education, must necessarily continue.

The starting point when the training of such a child is begun, is infinitely lower in the scale of mental development than that of a normal person. To such a child all the objects and living creatures about him are without names. For his own crude thoughts, he has no means of verbal expression. All the phenomena and ministry of sound have no existence to him.

The high degree of intelligence, and even of social culture which is possible to the unlettered who have all their faculties, growing out of that easy personal intercourse which hearing and speech afford, can never be attained by a deaf-mute left to his own resources.

Some of you may remember Charles Dickens' description in his *American Notes*, of the blind deaf-mute Laura Bridgman, in which he speaks of her before education, "built up, as it were, in a marble cell, impervious to any ray of light or particle of sound; with her poor white hand peeping through a chink in the wall, beckoning to some good man for help, that an immortal soul might be awakened."

Only a little less pitiable in degree, and quite the same in kind, is the condition of the deaf-mute left without education.

And yet experience has proved that when once the helping hand of the teacher is extended, the deaf-mute's possibilities for intellectual growth are not less than those of normal persons.

In the four score schools of the United States, upwards of ten thousand deaf children receive the full equivalent of the common school education, including industrial training; many are given high school courses of study; and a proportion, greater than that in the community at large, are acquiring a knowledge of the ancient and modern languages, the sciences, the higher mathematics, history, literature, economics and philosophy, in the college which has been for many years liberally sustained at Federal Capital by the Government of the United States.

In this college deaf-mutes have become fitted to be editors and publishers, to be clergymen, to enter the civil service of the Government, to be teachers and heads of schools, to be architects and artists, to fill elective offices in the public service, to engage in scientific pursuits, to succeed in active business, to practice law even before the Supreme Court of the United States, and to be Post Masters by Presidential appointment.

None have as yet been elected as members of Congress, or to the Senate, but I have heard the opinion expressed, that the transaction of public business might be expedited under certain conditions, if a proportion of the Federal legislators could be chosen from this class of persons.

It is possible to teach a child born deaf to speak well, and to understand the speech of others by observing the motion of their lips. This has been done in many instances in many countries. But the conclusion often drawn from such successes, that all deaf children may do likewise, is not sustained by experience.

Success in teaching deaf-mutes to speak is a matter of gradation, and in estimating the value of results, enthusiasm and bias on the part of the teacher often lead to serious error.

A large proportion of deaf children whose teachers assure them they have acquired the power of speech, and who can use their voices, such as they are, with considerable fluency, are conspicuous failures as speakers in the world at large.

The utterance of these, understood easily by teachers and intimate friends, is often so muffled or harsh and imperfect as to repel strangers, putting the deaf person at a much greater disadvantage than if, remaining silent, he resorted to writing as a means of communication.

The testimony of the intelligent educated deaf-mutes I met in Europe last year was unanimous and emphatic on this point, and they declared most earnestly that the practical value of speech, to many of their number, when they came to engage in their life work in the world, was greatly overestimated by their teachers.

The expression of this view was especially positive in Germany, where the oral method has prevailed exclusively, and where quite recently a petition, numerously signed by educated deaf persons, has been presented to the Government, asking that the sign language be made use of in the schools of that country, and that instruction under the oral method be not continued with those whose success in speech is only partial.

Teachers of the deaf in Germany are coming to the support of these views as to methods, although only a few have dared to express their opinions openly. But there is reason to believe that a resolution has begun that will before long bring German Schools for the Deaf into harmony with the great majority of the schools in America, where, happily, a combination of methods is effected under which the capability of each pupil is carefully estimated and that method employed which will be most helpful to the child.

There are teachers of the deaf in the United States, who have urged within the past few years that the language of signs ought not to be used in teaching deaf-mutes, and in a few schools attempts have been made to carry out this idea.

It is indeed possible to teach deaf children without the use of the language of signs in the classroom or the public assembly. But the testimony of great numbers who have been so taught, is that their intellectual development has been narrowed and retarded by the refusal on the part of their teachers to make use of that language which is theirs by nature.

My experience with the deaf and my life long familiarity with their peculiar language, lead me to accept this testimony as the statement of a general truth, and to express the hope that the day is not far distant when the natural language of the deaf will have its proper place in every school, as the German deaf-mutes demand, and as many German teachers recommend.

Did the limitations of the present hour permit, it would be interesting to discuss that language of signs, which is condemned in certain quarters as unworthy to be employed in the education for the deaf, but there is only time for me to call attention to the fact that to the totally deaf lip-reader, the speech of others is nothing else than a series of silent signs.

To the totally deaf, the movements of the vocal organs are only signs for words, never the words themselves.

So it appears that for the deaf the natural substitute for the language of sound, even under the oral method, is one of signs visible to the eye, understood by the mind only through the power of vision. And when a teacher, prohibiting signs of the hand and arm, which are descriptive, often presenting graphic pictures of the ideas to be expressed and which are used and loved by the deaf the world over, limits his pupils to the restricted, often minute and always arbitrary signs made by the mouth in speaking, is he not by a process neither wise nor kind narrowing the range of the mental vision of his subject from the telescopic to the microscopic?

The denial of the use of the language of signs to the deaf while in schools, takes away one source of keen enjoyment and valuable instruction they can ill afford to lose, and which cannot be secured to them in any other way.

This is the giving of lectures and addresses to the whole body to pupils in a school.

We who hear know what pleasure comes from listening to an eloquent earnest speaker, how the attention is absorbed and the feelings are stirred.

There is but one way of imparting this pleasure to the deaf in equal force and measure as it comes to us through sound. This is by employing the natural God-given language of the deaf, developed as it has been in our country through many years of cultivation and use.

In the college it has long been the custom to give the students lectures in this language. Not only is this done by the Professors, who are naturally adepts in the art of gesturing, but frequently eminent men who know not the sign language address our students through an interpreter.

Within a short time, they have had the pleasure and profit of lectures from General Greely, President Whitman and Senator Morgan, which would have been impossible had the rule of banishing the language of signs been adopted in the college.

I am aware that it is claimed for deaf lip-readers that they can attend church, and public lectures and the theater, understanding what is said as well as those who hear.

That a few of the most expert can approximate to this, under conditions quite impossible to a considerable number assembled in one place, is not denied. But nothing is more certain than that it is impossible for any large proportion of, say two hundred deaf persons, assembled in one place, attempts to address them orally.

With the substitution of the manual alphabet for the language of signs the conditions are perhaps less unfavorable. But the eye-strain is so much greater, the radius of vision so much smaller, and the power of expression so much restricted and diminished, that the advantage lies greatly with the employment of the language of signs.

Thinking that the question may arise in the minds of some:—

"Does the sign language give the deaf, when used in public addresses, all that speech affords to the hearing?" I will say that my experience and observation lead me to answer with a decided affirmative. On occasions almost without number, it has been my privilege to interpret through signs to the deaf addresses given in speech. I have addressed hundreds of assemblages of deaf persons in the college and in schools I have visited, using signs for the original expression of thought. I have seen many more lectures and public debates given originally in signs. I have seen conventions of deaf-mutes in which no word was spoken, and yet all the forms of parliamentary proceeding were observed and the most earnest and even excited discussions were carried on. I have seen the ordinances of religion administered and the full services of the church rendered in signs, and all this, with the assurance growing out of my own complete understanding of the language, a knowledge which dates from my earliest childhood, that for all the purposes above enumerated, gestural expression is in no respect inferior, and is in many respects superior, to oral verbal utterance as a means of communicating ideas.

Before turning to another subject, I wish to say to the friends to any deaf persons, whose teachers in their zeal to give them the power of speech may have rejected the language of signs as a means of instruction, and may have advised their pupils never to learn, nor to use it in a vain ambition to make them "just like hearing people," that by such a course they have subjected them to a lifelong deprivation which can hardly be measured, the cruelty of which remains in spite of the fact that it was intended as a kindness.

In closing this brief consideration of the deaf and their possibilities, time only remains to speak in some detail of the methods used in the education of this class of persons, and to show, if possible, which methods, or what combination of methods, deserve the favor and support of the community.

There are three quite distinct methods in general use at the present time:—the Manual, the Oral, and the Auricular, which I have named in the order of their adaptability.

That is to say, all deaf-mutes can be educated by the manual method; less than all by the oral; and only a small proportion by the auricular.

The last named, as will be easily understood, is employed only with those who have more or less hearing.

Hearing tubes and other appliances for helping defective audition are made use of. In the seating of a class, those with the most hearing are placed furthest from the teacher. Children who possess sufficient hearing to be educated under this method, have either had the power of speech before becoming deaf or acquire it easily through the aid of their hearing.

Such children, after a reasonable term in school, cease to be deaf-mutes in any sense, and should be enumerated in the census as persons "hard of hearing."

Under the manual method no attempt is made to impart the power of speech to those who lack it, but through the aid of the language of signs, the manual alphabet and writing, the intelligence of the children is awakened and developed, and a full command of verbal language is given, the ability to use text books is acquired, and the door is opened to as complete a grasp of the curriculum of school and college as is possible to children and youth in the possession of all their faculties.

All the deaf without exception may be educated by this method, the only limitations being their lack of purpose and industry, or of mental capacity.

There are teachers of the deaf who do not hesitate to claim that all the deaf may be educated under the oral method.

From remarks made near the opening of this paper, you will have understood that my experience makes it impossible to me to admit the justice of this claim.

No question connected with the education of the deaf has received more careful or prolonged investigation at my hands than this. And the reason why zealous and enthusiastic teachers are misled is not far to seek.

Repeatedly in visiting oral schools and oral classes, I have asked that all the pupils in a class be allowed to read aloud to me from a book with which they were familiar, but of the contents of which I was ignorant.

Such tests have invariably disclosed the following conditions:— Certain of the children I would understand fully, others only partially, and quite a proportion not a single word.

At my report on these last the teachers would express great surprise and say: "Why, I understood every word," quite oblivious of the fact that the daily intercourse of the class room gave a meaning to what to a stranger was gibberish.

The proportion of children in an oral school where all classes of the deaf are received, who would be stamped as failures under such a simple test as I have described, is by no means small. And to them must be added others whose failure would be less marked, but whose success would be so limited as to suggest plainly the inadequacy of the method pursued.

In determining, then, the matter of methods, shall it be said that because only a small portion are capable of success under the auricular method, and a larger portion under the oral, those two methods should be abandoned and the manual alone employed, because under it alone all the deaf can be educated?

Surely this course would be far from wise; and, happily, a solution has been reached in the leading schools of our country which is at once scientific, practical, and in harmony with sound principles of pedagogy.

The capabilities of each child are carefully tested—often by prolonged trial—and that method applied which is suited to the peculiarities of each case.

If an amount of hearing is found, above a certain minimum, the child is taught by the auricular method.

If promising success in speech is gained, the oral method is chosen; and where such success is not attained, the manual method is resorted to.

By this process, in a large school, the capacity and lack thereof of every child may be considered and humanely met, and a system of education carried forward broader than any single method, and infinitely more elastic.

This combination of methods is known in the terms of our professional vocabulary as the Combined System, and at this time nine-tenths of the deaf children of the country are being educated thereunder.

In the light of present experience, a school for the deaf which limits itself to the employment of a single method, must be regarded as inadequately equipped for doing the work that may properly be demanded of it.

This is the severe yet just criticism brought against the German schools as a whole, by eight hundred of their graduates in their petition to the Emperor for reform.

No success in individual cases, nor in schools of selected pupils; no enthusiasm of well-meaning teachers nor of others less honest, should be allowed to mislead the public, as it has often done in this matter.

Let the language just used should seem to some unwarranted and therefore unfair, I will give a recently published utterance from one of the most prominent instructors in Germany, Edward Walther, Director of the Imperial Institution at Berlin.

Though a supporter of the oral method, Mr. Walther makes no extravagant claims for its results, and has only words of condemnation for those who do.

"Since it is hardly possible," he says, "that they deceive themselves, their object must be to deceive others." In that deception, he as an honest man will have no part. "We must openly and candidly confess," he continues, "that all we can do is imperfect work. What nature has lavishly bestowed on the hearing person, we cannot give to the deaf-mute. We cannot bestow on him a power of speech which in clearness, euphony and extent, approaches that of hearing persons. We cannot give him a means of understanding the speech of others, which is anything more than a meager substitute for hearing."

July 8, '98. PITT-SING.

And this is from the highest possible authority among living German oralists.

The deaf are not of uniform and equal capacity. No hard and fast rule can be laid down under which they can be educated or fail of securing an education.

Each of the two leading methods, once bitterly opposed, has its advantages and superior merits for certain cases.

If the public will accept the judgment of the very large majority of experienced instructors in our own country, as expressed in the policy of the schools in which nearly all the deaf children of the country are educated at this time, there will soon be no single-method schools to excite hopes that must be disappointed, wasting time in vain efforts to realize the unattainable.

And it is no idle boast to say that the system prevailing generally in the schools of the United States for the deaf to-day, gives far more satisfactory results, affording the pupils more advanced and better training than is secured in any other country.

MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA.

Twenty-three deaf persons was the number all told at the picnic of the Laporte Mission for the deaf, held at Pine Lake, near Laporte, on the Fourth. And the manner in which those twenty-three persons enjoyed themselves was a sight to behold. The party met at the residence of Mrs. C. S. Cloud's mother, on State Street, and from there went by back to the Lake, Mr. John Steele, of Union Mills, bringing up the rear on his prancing steed, that earned for him the name of "General."

The party passed the morning in conversation and roaming about, which appeared to create a good appetite for the sumptuous repast that was served at noon. When it comes to getting up a picnic luncheon, the ladies of Laporte County are right "in it," and they certainly did themselves proud this time, if one may judge from the justice done the dinner by those present.

Miss Mabel Conpor brought enough ice-cream to furnish dessert for a whole regiment, and no doubt some of our brave soldier boys down south would have called down the blessings of all the departed saints upon the devoted heads of the ladies for the excellent dinner, had they been permitted a taste of it.

After the tables had been cleared, a few indulged in games, which created a great deal of merriment, especially the telling of funny stories to try and see which person could keep a sober countenance the longest. Rev. Hasenstab took the cake and Mr. Nordyke came second, but we are certain both gentlemen secretly laughed in their sleeves the whole time, even while keeping their faces as stoic as an Indian.

About two o'clock all repaired to the Tabernacle, a building used for religious meetings by those summing at the resort, and for an hour Rev. Hasenstab held the attention of his audience.

At the close of the service, Mr. Nordyke took the floor and made a few appropriate remarks, saying it was a fitting occasion to remember the benefactor of the deaf, Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, to whom the deaf are indebted for their education, and then he joyously added,—"and to whom also the married men are indebted for their helpmates."

A few took advantage of the excellent boating facilities for a row on the lake, but most of them preferred remaining on terra firma and chatting over things past, present and future.

At 4:30, the hack came to convey the party back to town, and all bade the lovely resort a regretful adieu, everyone declaring the day had proved far too short, and everything delightfully pleasant.

Rev. Hasenstab, wife and baby, took the 5:35 train for South Bend, Mr. Regensburg the ten o'clock train for Chicago, and the rest returned to their respective homes at their own sweet will. The picnic was a success from beginning to end and all seemed to enjoy themselves to the utmost.

Mr. Hasenstab returned to Chicago Tuesday evening, but Mrs. Hasenstab and little Grace will spend two weeks with deaf friends in Laporte and St. Joe Counties, and will return home by boat from Michigan City, July 18th.

Those present at the picnic were: Misses Connor and Hostetler; Messrs. James Cloud, Nordyke, Leap, Hasenstab, Whitmore, Cross and Miller; Messrs. Hasenstab, Wayman and Regensburg, of Chicago; John and Will Miller, Steele, Cloud, Whitmore, Blymer, Loving, Hartney, Leap, Nordyke and Barnum Cross.

Mrs. W. H. Whitmore, of Laporte, will soon go to Mishawaka for an extended visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Nordyke, of Door Village, are to have a family reunion this week, in honor of their eldest son, Robert and wife of Belvidere, Ill., who are home on a vacation.

STATE OF OHIO.

The Home in a Flourishing Condition.

WAS HE PLAYING THE DEAF DODGE?

The Good Work of the Ohio Institution Commented-On--Notes.

[Now: Items for this column may be sent to our Ohio News Bureau, care of Mr. A. B. Greener, 908 Franklin Ave., Columbus, O.]

Saturday morning we went up to the Home. It was our first visit under the new management of Mr. and Mrs. Will Byers, who now look after it and the farm. And the change in every way has brought order out of chaos. Heretofore matters were allowed to manage themselves more than instead of being managed. The buildings and farm instead of being in proper order and condition and rendered useful and serviceable, plainly showed that they were being neglected. Now all is changed. Order and neatness is everywhere discernible, and in the building used for the inmates a homelike air prevails. The old ladies are cheery and contented. Mr. and Mrs. Byers are kind to them all, and endeavor to make their surroundings agreeable, and hence there is no need of complaint. The farm is being well looked after, and if the season does not become too dry, there will be abundance of crops.

The large fine garden back of the main building bespeaks the care Mr. Byers is devoting to it. All kinds of vegetables for the use of the Home are being raised, and in this way much of the expense in maintaining it is saved. Chickens by the hundreds are in stock, to say nothing of turkeys and ducks. Speaking of the latter recalls a story told us by Mr. Byers while there. For some time some pest had visited the duck house, and at each visit carried off a fine duck. A trap was laid for the thief one evening. The next morning upon coming so the scene a big owl was held in its clutches. When killed it measured four feet one inch from tip to tip of wing. There have been no more missing ducks, turkeys and chickens since. His owlship's wings and claws now adorn the walls of the carpenter shop, a warning to all other owls to keep away or receive a like fate. A fine cow of the Ayrshire breed is upon the place, and furnishes all the milk needed. A fine heifer calf from her, a little over four months old, keeps her company. Mr. Byers has been offered fifteen dollars for it, but will not sell it. Mr. McGregor was up during the week assisting in work about the place. Mr. L. D. Waite is also there, doing farm work and cleaning up generally. We took Mrs. M. Vanderveer up to become an inmate, so there are now six persons being cared for.

Recently Miss C. M. Feasley undertook to furnish the assembly room. This she has accomplished in a very substantial manner in the way of carpet, rugs, couch and table. The whole costing about ninety dollars. She took Miss Lois Atwood up to the Home Saturday, and the latter was greatly surprised at the fine appearance of the place and things about it.

Mr. P. L. Stevenson and son, of Findlay, came down Saturday to visit the former's brother. Sunday he took a trip up to the Home. He had never seen it. He thinks it just immense, and had no idea the deaf had made such fine investment. He promised in the future to work more enthusiastically for it and get others to do the same.

The *Evening Dispatch* lately gave the following: "Dr. Charles Ireland, of North High Street, had a queer caller yesterday. The man claimed to be a deaf-mute. He had a paper purporting to have been signed by Mayor Black, indorsing the man's efforts at collecting money for his personal use. The paper read:

"This is to certify that this man, a deaf-mute has been left and called home by the death of his father, who lives at or near Westerville. He is no tramp. Please help him on his road home and God will bless the gift."

"The stranger claimed his name was George Miller. He had the names of a number of people on the paper with the amounts contributed opposite the names. Dr. Ireland did not like the looks of the fellow, so he declined to contribute. He noticed that when the man left the office he stopped a minute and glancing up at the sign, wrote something on the paper. Dr. Ireland hurried after the man and compelled him to deliver up his paper, when he found that the

allenged deaf-mute had written down a subscription of fifty cents for Dr. Ireland.

"Dr. Ireland called up Mayor Black and found that the mayor had signed no such paper. Others whom he called up declared the man to be an impostor. The police have been informed of the fellow."

It is a pity the fellow was not made to give an account of himself, so as to ascertain whether he is a deaf man, or playing the deaf dodge.

Apropos of Superintendent Jones, teachers and pupils leaving Wednesday evening to take part in the National Education Association proceedings, the *Press* of this city has the following concerning the Institution, all of which we can heartily second:

"Superintendent Jones will leave over the C. H. V. & T. and B. & O. with the children Wednesday evening. They will be the guests of the Columbia Institution which is under the management of Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, president of the convention of American Teachers of the Deaf which is to meet at the Ohio Institution July 28—August 2. Mrs. Mansur, supervising teacher of speech, Miss Eliza O'Harra, Miss Virginia Leggett and Miss Irene Baggs, teachers of the children, will accompany the party. Also Mrs. Gipson, wife of Mr. Gipson, of the board of the trustees, Miss Gipson, Miss Jones and Marjorie Jones, will go with them.

"It is gratifying to note the progress which the Institution is making in every department. Over 159 children received oral instruction during the past year. The art department, which was established two years ago, is beginning to bear fruit. The high school, which was established two years ago, is acting as a stimulus to the whole institution. Mr. Wilhelm Schneider, one of the graduates in June, has successfully passed all his examinations for the freshmen class at Gallaudet College, the national college for the deaf at Washington—a rare thing in the history of any of the institutions for the deaf. That, with the fact that five other graduates of the institution will enter the freshmen class of Gallaudet College next fall, speaks highly for the work that the institution is accomplishing.

"The Ohio institution is thus taking its rightful place in rank among the other similar institutions of the United States. Frequent changes in management in the past have doubtless made it impossible to work out any one's ideas and plans, however valuable they have been. But three years under the present management has given time for good plans to be worked out, and the hard labor of those connected with the school is now hearing good fruit.

"Governor Bushnell has taken such a deep interest in the institution as to encourage and stimulate its advancement. He has wisely thrown the responsibility of appointments of teachers where it belongs, and has not interfered in the least in this matter. The Institution has before it a brilliant future if it is not permitted to become the property of those who would use it for political or selfish purposes."

Messrs. McGregor and John Leib left Sunday for Cedar Point, to camp out with Mr. Zorn for a couple of weeks. Mr. W. H. Davis, of Texas, a student of Gallaudet College, is camping with the boys.

The Fourth of July was passed in a quiet manner among the deaf of this city, most of them spending the day watching the parade and passing the time at the parks. The front veranda of the institution building was handsomely decorated with the National colors. The day was delightfully cool, the like of which has not been experienced here for many years.

Miss Kitty Munell, little boys' attendant, left Wednesday for her home near Mansfield to pass the vacation. She will not return until September 13th.

A. B. G. July 9, '98.

Rev. Mr. Mann's Appointments.

JULY.
16—7:30 P.M., Erie. Service in the Chapel of St. Paul's Church.
17—10:30 A.M., Cleveland. Holy Communion, St. Agnes Mission, Grace Church.
17—3:30 P.M., Cleveland. Evening Service and Infant baptism.
17—7:30 P.M., Columbus. To be announced later.
20—7:45 P.M., Columbus. Service, Trinity Chapel.
27—9:30 A.M., Columbus. Opening of the Ninth Conference of Church Workers Among the Deaf, at Trinity Chapel, Holy Communion.
27—1:30 P.M., Columbus. Organization of the Conference at Trinity House, Broad Street.
27—8 P.M., Columbus. Reception at Trinity House.
28—9 A.M. to 1 P.M., Columbus. Attending the Conference.
28—3 P.M., Columbus. At the Opening of the Teachers' Convention.
29—Evening, Columbus. Reception.
31—11 A.M., Columbus. Holy Communion, Trinity Chapel.
31—3 P.M., Columbus. Service, Trinity Chapel.
31—8 P.M., Columbus. Special Service, place to be announced later.
Appointments may be made between the above dates, of which due notice will be given by mail. Write the Rev. A. W. Mann at Gambier, Ohio.

NEBRASKA.

News from the Exposition City.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE SILENT COSMOS CLUB.

The Trans - Mississippi Exposition--Other Local News of Interest.

Every day is Exposition day in Omaha, the Trans-Mississippi Exposition having completed its first month of existence, and it would not be complimentary to Nebraska and the big show were the weather not mentioned at the start.

It is quite an education in itself, being superior to any exposition held so far. The Government building is always the favorite resort. It contains so many irresistible attractions, and the spirit of the times is evident in the crowds around the military and naval exhibits. The model of the "Maine" is a potent attraction, and the specimens of the torpedoes, mines and other incidents of fighting power, are constantly surrounded.

The Alaskan display is very interesting, showing the real life of the native Alaskans in all its varying phases, and then on a hot day it does make one feel cool to look at the Alaskan snow scenes.

Then comes the Fine Arts building, containing many famous paintings.

A jaunt down the Midway into the "Streets of all Nations," meeting such strange scenes and queer people, reminds one of "Old Vienna" at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893.

The lazoen is simply beautiful, and more so at night when the great fountain shoots forth colored sprays, the buildings glow with electric lights, the search lights moving from place to place bringing out the splendors in statuary, the whole being reflected in the great basin.

There are gondolas and launches, and you can pay your money and take your choice.

The last week has been set aside for the representative State days, and crowds of people were in the city for the dedication of their own particular State building.

The pupils of the School for the Deaf at Council Bluffs, Iowa, have been visiting the exposition in sections. While there they made their headquarters at the Iowa building.

Omaha holds first place this year as a convention city, the National Eclectic Medical Association having held their convention here the past week, and the Trans-Mississippi Educational Convention is booked for this week. Numerous other conventions will be held in the city later on.

Among other things of interest to occur at the Trans - Mississippi Educational Convention will be a lecture on the Deaf and Blind, by Prof. J. A. Gillespie; some school work from his private oral school under the direction of Mrs. W. E. Taylor; and some class work by pupils and teachers from the Council Bluffs (Iowa) Institute.

Linnie Hagewood, the deaf and blind girl from Iowa, who has been taught to do so many wonderful things, will be presented and illustrated by exercises the work of "deaf and blind instruction."

Miss Estella Forbes is expecting Miss Florence Phelps, of Carthage, Mo., the latter part of the week. She will remain in the Exposition City about two weeks.

Miss Marie Donnelly is spending the summer with her brother in South Omaha. She has secured a position as assistant seamstress in the Colorado School for the Deaf.

Mr. Waldo Rothert, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was in this city recently renewing acquaintances. He graduated from Gallaudet College this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Comp are expecting a visit from some of their Chicago deaf friends in the near future.

Miss Mabelle Gillespie is at home to her friends at her lovely home at Fort Omaha. She returns to her position as instructor in the Illinois Institute in the Fall.

The writer enjoyed a visit at the Iowa Institution last week, and found everything flourishing under the able hands of Supt. Henry W. Rothert and his efficient corps of instructors. School closed on the 30th of June, and does not reopen till October 1st.

The Silent Cosmos Club gave an entertainment at the Lowe Avenue Presbyterian Church on May 27th. Half the proceeds from the sale of tickets went to the church and half to the club. It was quite a successful affair.

Mr. Henry Porter has secured work for the summer at the Central Hotel, and Mr. Jensen is working for Mr. Gillespie.

A joint picnic will be held by the deaf of Council Bluffs, Ia., and

Omaha at Fairmont Park. Council Bluffs, Ia., on July 4th. A general good time is anticipated.

The Iowa Association of the Deaf holds its reunion at the School for the Deaf Council Bluffs, Ia., July 5, 6, 7th. A large gathering is expected. Several Omaha girls will be present, by invitation, of course.

Miss Ota Crawford, of Lincoln, Neb., will be in the city again soon.

MISS OMAHA NO. 2.
June 27, '98.

SUMMER CLOTHES FOR WAX FIGURES AT THE EDEN MUSEE.

Wax figures are almost as peculiar as real people. There are secrets hidden in the workshops of the Eden Musee that would make many interesting stories. The employees and artists there have come to treat wax personages just the same as they would the real persons whom the figures represent. For months the figures have been wearing their winter clothes, and as the warm weather came along they began to look uncomfortable. It is not an easy task to change the costumes of several thousand wax figures and in addition to wash the figures, put new tints on their complexion and in fact to make their complete toilet. But the process has been going on at the Musee for several weeks, and the result is that every figure there is in a new costume and has had a bath. Even the tramps and bootblack have been given new costumes, although the new costumes had to be made rough and ragged to correspond with the figures. But the work is all completed and the figures at the Musee look as happy and comfortable as possible. Queen Victoria has had several changes made in her gown, and all the rulers of the world have been fixed up a little. King Alphonso, of Spain, is the only one that was not given a new costume, and that was because the artists refused to help dress a Spaniard.

The Musee now presents an appearance that will surprise its old visitors. Many of the groups are mainly war groups, and all the heroes of the hour are there: Dewey, Sampson, Shafter, Sigsbee, Schley, Lee and many others comprise the groups, and there are scenes and incidents of real army life. The war pictures by the Cinematograph are one of the greatest attractions of the Musee without extra charge. These pictures are genuine, because they are taken by an artist of the Musee, who was finally driven out of Havana. Since that time he has secured many important pictures, including scenes from Key West, Tampa, Havana Harbor, Santiago Harbor and all of the ships of our navy. The scenes are all so life-like and the movements so natural, that the whole set of pictures make a panorama of the war. An artist is with the troops now at Santiago, and many interesting pictures are expected in a few days. These war views never fail to arouse the greatest patriotism among the visitors, and people who are not patriotic had better keep away from the Musee. Each afternoon and evening there is a concert by the orchestra with carefully selected programmes.

TO WHEELMEN.

During the past few weeks, I have been asked about a Century Run, which I spoke of at first as a joke. The inquiries have been numerous and from wheelmen who mean business. Last Saturday, being promised the co-operation of several who want to see (and feel) for themselves just what 100 miles is like, the following was agreed upon. The date selected is Sunday, September 11. The route, that of the Merrick Road to Oakdale, L. I., and return. The start to be made at 8 A.M., from the corner of Bedford Avenue and Eastern Parkway. Ladies are not invited to take part in this run. No fees of any kind will be charged, nor will there be any prizes. Arrangements must be made, however, with a hotel keeper along the route, preferably at Bayshore or Babylon, to serve dinner to the wheelmen, and the exact number must be known in advance. Therefore, any one who cares to fall in line will please notify me beforehand. The dinner will cost no more than 50 cents. Deaf-mutes living at a distance, who could not reach the starting point on time on their wheels, can make arrangements with me to bring or send their wheels in advance and store them on their return.

J. F. DONNELLY,
291 Glenmore Ave.,
Borough of Brooklyn.

SERVICES FOR DEAF-MUTES.

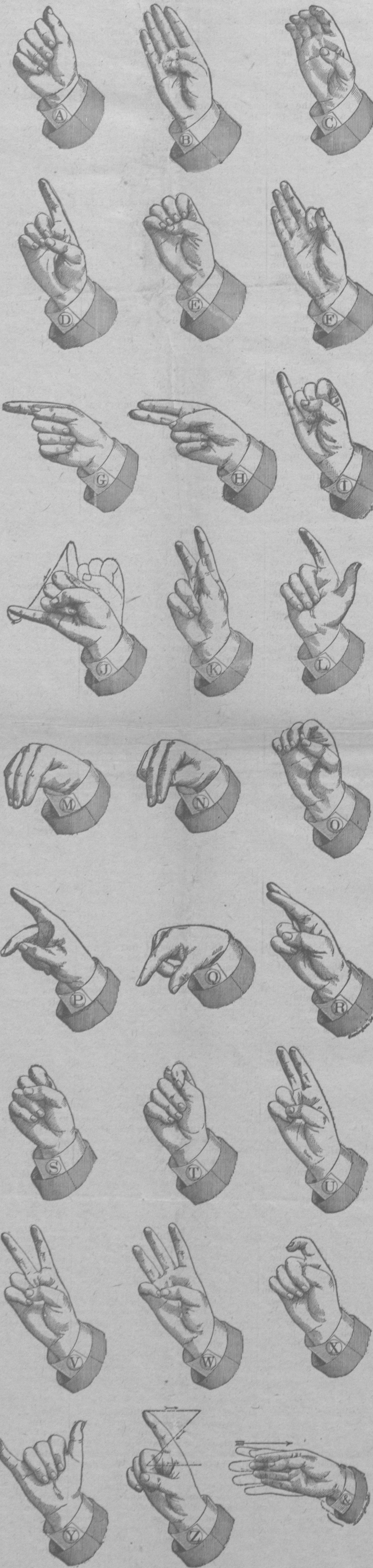
JULY 17TH--SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 3 P.M.

St. Matthew's Church, West 84th Street, near Central Park, New York City.

St. Mark's Church, Adelphi Street, Brooklyn. Holy Communion.

Trinity Church, Newark. Holy Communion.

American Manual Alphabet.



Mr. A. L. Thomas, a deaf-mute, who is at our Prince Street store, is ready at all times to cater to the wants of all those to whom he can make himself understood.

He can offer clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for man and boy; for warm weather and cold, for wet weather and dry; for any and every occasion.

If you live out of town he will send you samples, finished goods on approval, goods which you may return for alteration, exchange, or refund of money, if not satisfactory.

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Those desiring a refined and home-like hotel at moderate rates will do well to visit the Bear Lithia Springs, Inn and cottage under new management. Too much cannot be said of these springs and the remarkable cures effected by the use of the water, both in drinking and bathing. Wonderful cures of Rheumatism, Nervous, Dispepsia, Liver, Kidney, Bladder, Skin, and Blood Diseases, Malaria and all Female Complaints have been effected. The United States Government has recognized this remarkably medicinal water for the Army. The location of these Springs is ideal, one thousand feet above the sea-level, five hours from Washington, six from Baltimore, eight from Philadelphia, and ten from New York. All of the surroundings are associated with many important and thrilling episodes in American history. The world-famed Natural Bridge, the Marvelous Luray Caverns, the wonderful Weyer's Cave, University of Virginia, and Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, are within a short distance.

Nearly all the officers and assistants of this hotel are familiar with the sign-language. They are very pleasant Southerners to meet. As the hotel accommodation area limited, you will do well to engage rooms in advance. Book free.

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50 Cards (no alphabets),	.35
100 " " "	.60

HEIDSIEK BANQUET.

PACH BROS.

Announce that copies of the flash-light group taken on June 4th, can now be had at their studio, and mail orders will be promptly filled.

The group is 11x14, and is finished as follows:

Silver print, plain mount,	\$1.00
Carbon print, " " "	1.25
" " panel " " "	1.50

Carbon print, mounted with glass \$2.00
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AFTERNOON AND

EVENING

Picnic & Games

under the auspices of the

New York Deaf-Mute Club

AT
**C. WISSELL'S
COLOSSEUM PARK**
Ridgewood, L. I.

ON
Saturday, July 16, '98

ADMISSION, - 25 CTS.
Children under ten years free.

The features of the picnic will be as follows:

- FOR GENTLEMEN.
1. EGG BICYCLE RACE--Free entry; one prize.
 2. PUTTING THE SHOT--Free entry; one prize.
 3. BOWLING CONTEST--Entrance fee, three balls for ten cents; two prizes.
 4. "TRY YOUR STRENGTH"--Free entry; one prize.
 5. THROWING BALL AT "BUTCHER" WEYLER--Entrance fee, three balls for five cents; one cigar for every hit.

- FOR LADIES.
1. POTATO RACE--Free entry; one prize.
 2. NEEDLE AND THREAD RACE--Free entry; one prize.
 3. BOWLING CONTEST--Entrance fee, three balls for ten cents; two prizes.
 4. DRIVING NAILS--Free entry; one prize.

- FOR CLUBS.
1. BOWLING CONTEST FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE DEAF-MUTES' CLUBS OF THE U. S.--Entrance, three balls for ten cents. Three members allowed for each club; one prize (The New York Deaf-Mutes' Club hereby challenges any deaf-mutes' club for this championship.)

To reach the Park in Ridgewood, L. I. From the Fulton Street ferry, take Union Elevated R. R. Myrtle Avenue cars. From the Brooklyn Bridge, take Gates and Myrtle Avenue trolley cars. From Grand Street ferry, take Bushwick Avenue trolley cars. From Greenpoint Avenue ferry, take Union Avenue trolley cars. The park is two blocks from Myrtle Avenue.

For further particulars address F. Turner, 444 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

F. TURNER, Chairman.

J. F. BRITT, WILBUR BOWERS,

J. HAYES, A. MCL. BAXTER,

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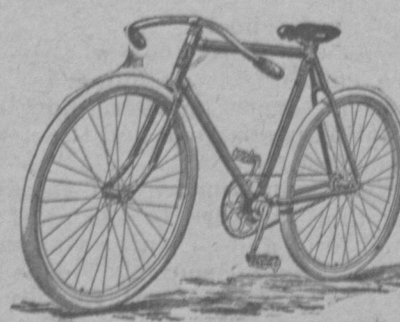
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